



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/675,781	09/30/2003	Conor P. Cahill	06975-446001	6538
26171	7590	01/25/2007	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			VU, KIEU D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	01/25/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/675,781	CAHILL, CONOR P.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kieu D. Vu	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 September 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
Line 17 of page 2 has a typo (..)
2. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code (see whole specification). Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:
Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.
4. Claims 25-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because claims 18-33 are not limited to tangible embodiments. In view of Applicant's disclosure at page 10, lines 18-22, the medium is not limited to tangible embodiments, instead being defined as including both tangible embodiments (e.g., storage medium]) and intangible embodiments (e.g., [medium that receives machine readable signal]). As such, the claims are not limited to statutory subject matter and are therefore non-statutory. See State Street, 149 F.3d at 1374-75, 47 USPQ2d at 1602 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (MPEP 2106)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 4 recites the limitation "the electronic document" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 9 recites the limitation "the application software" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 36, 40, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Patrick (US 7,136,849).

Regarding claim 36, Patrick teaches a method for displaying a uniform resource locator (URL), the method comprising accessing a URL corresponding to a link presented for selection to a user (col. 2, lines 52-58) (Fig. 1a-c); identifying a portion of a URL that corresponds to a hostname component of the URL (col. 1, lines 20-43, col. 3, lines 23-49); and displaying a warning message relating to the hostname component

of the URL (using “visual warning” to communicate with the user to alert that the user is leaving to a different site, col. 1, lines 45-48).

Regarding claim 40, Patrick teaches wherein a software application automatically identifies the portion of the URL that corresponds to the hostname component of the URL (col. 2, lines 37-57).

Regarding claim 43, Patrick teaches wherein the warning message is displayed in response to a selection of the link (“visual warning to the user that they are leaving the current site”, col. 1, lines 45-49).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patrick (US 7,136,849) and Jones et al (hereinafter “Jones”, US 5961591).

Regarding claim 37, Patrick teaches displaying warning message alerting user that the user is leaving the current site (col. 1, lines 44-49), but Patrick does not teach determining that the URL is suspicious wherein displaying the warning message is performed in response to the determination. Jones teaches obtaining rating for a web page (Fig. 8) and displaying a warning message to alert the user about characteristics of the web page to be displayed (see message 531 in Fig. 5) (see col. 6, lines 2-22 and 47-54, Fig. 5-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teaching of Patrick and Jones before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for displaying warning when connecting to external links taught by Patrick to include displaying a warning message to alert the user about characteristics of the web page to be displayed taught by Jones with the motivation being to provide the user with specific information on the characteristics of the external site to be displayed.

Regarding claim 38, Patrick, as modified by Jones, teaches requiring a user to acknowledge the hostname component of the URL before providing access to an electronic file identified by the URL (Jones, password is required to see the site, see message 532 in Fig. 5).

11. Claims 1-8, 10, 12-15, 18-28, 32-35, 39, 41, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patrick (US 7,136,849) and Kenig (US 20040189693).

Regarding claims 1, 25, 35, Patrick teaches a method for displaying a uniform resource locator (URL), the method comprising accessing a URL corresponding to a link presented for selection to a user (col. 2, lines 14-18) and identifying a portion of the URL that corresponds to a hostname component of the URL (identifying the link's URL domain, col. 2, lines 17-18). Patrick further teaches displaying the link and visually distinguishing component corresponding to hostname from other components (see Fig. 1a-1c) (see col. 3, lines 23-49). Patrick does not teach displaying the URL corresponding to the link. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Kenig. Kenig teaches displaying a URL corresponding the link (object 232 is visually displayed showing the domain name corresponding for the selected IP address, [0045], Fig. 2). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Patrick and Kenig before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for displaying external links taught by Patrick to include visually displaying the domain name taught by Kenig with the motivation being to provide the user with the domain name of the external link to help the user decide if the user chooses to visit the external link.

Regarding claim 2, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches the link is presented contemporaneously with the electronic document (Patrick, Fig. 1a-1c) (Kenig, Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 3, Patrick teaches wherein a software application used to display the electronic document automatically identifies the portion of the URL that corresponds to the hostname component of the URL (col 3, lines 23-31).

Regarding claim 4, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches wherein the hostname component of the URL is visually distinguished from other components of the URL when a pointer is positioned over the link in the electronic document (Patrick, see Fig. 1a-1c, see col. 3, lines 11-13 and 23-49) (Kenig, [0045], Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 5, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches wherein the hostname component of the URL is visually distinguished from other components of the URL when the link is selected (Patrick, see Fig. 1a-1c, see col. 1, lines 45-49, col. 3, lines 11-13 and 23-49) (Kenig, [0045], Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 6, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches wherein the link is selected through manipulation of a pointing device (Patrick, see Fig. 1a-1c, mouse cursor; see col. 3, lines 11-13 and 23-49) (Kenig, [0045], Fig. 2).

Regarding claims 7-8, Patrick teaches displaying a warning message in response to the selection of the link wherein the warning message requires a response before performing a redirection to the URL (using “visual warning” to communicate with the user to alert that the user is leaving to a different site, col. 1, lines 45-48).

Regarding claim 10, Patrick teaches the link corresponds to a selectable button in the electronic document (links in Fig. 1a-c are selectable)

Regarding claim 12, Patrick teaches the software application is selected from the group consisting of a word processing application, an electronic mail application, an instant messaging application, and a browser (col. 2, lines 37-50).

Regarding claim 13, Patrick teaches the electronic document is selected from the group consisting of a word processor file, an electronic mail message, an instant message, and a web page (Fig. 1a-1c).

Regarding claims 14 and 28, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches the hostname component of the URL is visually distinguished by using display characteristics for the hostname component that differ from display characteristics of other components of the URL (col. 3, lines 35-49).

Regarding claim 15, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches the display characteristics for the hostname component comprise at least one of:

a color for the hostname component that differs from a color of other components of the URL; or a font style for the hostname component that differs from a font style of other components of the URL; or a font size for the hostname component

that differs from a font size of other components of the URL; or a font type for the hostname component that differs from a font type of other components of the URL; or a display effect for the hostname component (col. 3, lines 23-49).

Regarding claim 18, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches the URL, with the hostname component of the URL visually distinguished from other portions of the URL, is displayed in a user interface of a browser application (Patrick, Fig. 1a-c, col. 3, lines 23-49) (Kenig, Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 19, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches wherein the URL, with the hostname component of the URL visually distinguished from other portions of the URL, is displayed in an address field of the browser application user interface

Regarding claim 20, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches wherein the URL, with the hostname component of the URL visually distinguished from other portions of the URL, is displayed in a status bar of the browser application user interface.(Patrick, Fig. 1a-c, col. 3, lines 23-49, also see status bar on top of Fig 1a) (Kenig, Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 21, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches wherein the URL, with the hostname component of the URL visually distinguished from other portions of the URL, is displayed in the status bar of the browser application user interface when a pointer is positioned over a hyperlink displayed by the browser application (Patrick, Fig. 1a-c, col. 3, lines 23-49, also see status bar on top of Fig 1a) (Kenig, Fig. 2).

Regarding claims 22 and 32, Patrick teaches the hostname component of the URL comprises at least a second level domain name (Patrick, sub-domain; col. 3, lines 35-49).

Regarding claims 23 and 33, Patrick and Kenig do not teach wherein the hostname component of the URL comprises at least a portion of the URL that follows an "@" symbol in the URL. However, the hostname component of the URL comprises at least a portion of the URL that follows an "@" symbol in the URL is known in the art (for example: email address). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Patrick and Kenig before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for displaying external links taught by Patrick to include hostname component of the URL comprises at least a portion of the URL that follows an "@" symbol in the URL so that email addresses can be analyzed by Patrick's software.

Regarding claims 24 and 34, Patrick teaches wherein the hostname component of the URL comprises the first and second level domain names (see domain and sub-domain in col. 3, lines 23-49).

Regarding claim 26, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches causing one or more processors to perform further operations comprising: receiving a user selection of the link; and displaying the URL on the user interface, with the hostname component of the URL visually distinguished from other components of the URL, in response to the user selection of the hyperlink (Patrick, see Fig. 1a-1c, see col. 3, lines 11-13 and 23-49) (Kenig, [0045], Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 27, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches wherein the link is displayed on the user interface and the user selection of the link comprises one of receiving an indication that a pointer is positioned over the link or receiving an indication

that the link is selected through manipulation of a pointing device (Patrick, see Fig. 1a-1c, mouse cursor, see col. 3, lines 11-13 and 23-49) (Kenig, [0045], Fig. 2)..

Regarding claim 39, Patrick teaches displaying warning message upon selection of an external link (col. 1, lines 45-48) but does not teach the warning message identifies the hostname component of the URL. Kenig teaches displaying a hostname component of an URL in response to selection of a corresponding link (Fig. 2, [0045]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Patrick and Kenig before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for displaying warning when connecting to external links taught by Patrick to include displaying the hostname component taught by Kenig with the motivation being to provide the user with more information on the external link.

Regarding claim 41, Patrick teaches displaying warning message upon selection of an external link (col. 1, lines 45-48) but does not teach the warning message displays the entire URL. Kenig teaches displaying a hostname component of an URL in response to selection of a corresponding link (Fig. 2, [0045]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Patrick and Kenig before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for displaying warning when connecting to external links taught by Patrick to include displaying the hostname component taught by Kenig with the motivation being to provide the user with more information on the external link.

Regarding claim 42, Patrick, as modified by Kenig, teaches the hostname component of the URL is visually distinguished from other components of the URL (Patrick, see Fig. 1a-1c, see col. 3, lines 23-49) (Kenig, Fig. 2, [0045]).

12. Claims 9, 11, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patrick (US 7,136,849), Kenig (US 20040189693), and Jones et al (hereinafter "Jones", US 5961591).

Regarding claims 9 and 31, Patrick teaches displaying warning message alerting user that the user is leaving the current site (col. 1, lines 44-49), but Patrick and Kenig do. Patrick does not teach displaying the warning message, only if the URL is determined to be suspicious. Jones teaches obtaining rating for a web page (Fig. 8) and displaying a warning message to alert the user about characteristics of the web page to be displayed (see message 531 in Fig. 5) (see col. 6, lines 2-22 and 47-54, Fig. 5-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Patrick, Kenig, and Jones before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for displaying warning when connecting to external links taught by Patrick and Kenig to include displaying a warning message to alert the user about characteristics of the web page to be displayed taught by Jones with the motivation being to provide the user with specific information on the characteristics of the external site to be displayed.

Regarding claim 11, Patrick, as modified by Kenig and Jones, teaches wherein a software application automatically determines whether the URL is suspicious and visually distinguishes the hostname component of the URL from other components of the URL only if the URL is determined to be suspicious (Patrick, see Fig. 1a-1c, see col.

1, lines 45-49, col. 3, lines 11-13 and 23-49) (Kenig, [0045], Fig. 2) (Jones, see message 531 in Fig. 5, see col. 6, lines 2-22 and 47-54, Fig. 5-6).

13. Claims 16-17 and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patrick (US 7,136,849), Kenig (US 20040189693), and Kubala (US 2004/0169685).

Regarding claims 16 and 29, Patrick does not teach the hostname component of the URL is visually distinguished by repositioning the hostname component. Kubala teaches a method for alerting user about a site the user is going to visit when the hypertext link is selected, the method further repositions the link name (see "David's Bikes" link (306a) in Fig. 3, also see [0027]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Patrick, Kenig, and Kubala before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for displaying warning when connecting to external links taught by Patrick and Kenig to include repositioning hostname component (link) taught by Kubala with the motivation being to alert the user with specific information on the characteristics of the external site to be displayed.

Regarding claim 17, Patrick, as modified by Kenig and Kubala, teaches redisplaying the hostname component at the beginning of the displayed URL (Kubala, see "David's Bikes" link (306a) in Fig. 3, also see [0027])(Kenig, Fig. 2, [0045]).

Regarding claim 30, Patrick, as modified by Kenig and Kubala, teaches displaying the hostname component in isolation (Kubala, see "David's Bike" redisplayed in pop-up 304a, Fig. 3).

Art Unit: 2173

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kieu D. Vu. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4057.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca, can be reached at 571-272-4048.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

and / or:

571-273-4057 (use this FAX #, only after approval by Examiner, for "INFORMAL" or "DRAFT" communication. Examiners may request that a formal paper / amendment be faxed directly to them on occasions).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Kieu D. Vu

Primary Examiner